

DIFFRACTIVE OPTICAL ELEMENT AND
OPTICAL SYSTEM HAVING THE SAME

FIELD OF THE INVENTION AND RELATED ART

5 This invention relates to a
diffractive optical element and an optical system
having such diffractive optical element. More
particularly, the invention concerns a
diffractive optical element and an optical system
10 having the same, to be used with light having
plural wavelengths or bandwidths.

 As an alternative to reducing
chromatic aberration by combining lenses of
different glass materials, use of a diffractive
15 optical element having a light diffracting
function in a portion of an optical system such
as a lens surface thereby to reduce chromatic
aberration has been proposed, in "SPIE", Vol.1354,
International Lens Design Conference, 1990, or
20 disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent
Application, Laid-Open No. 213421/1992,
Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application, Laid-Open
No. 324262/1994, or U.S. Patent No. 5,044,706,
for example.

25 This is based on a physical phenomenon
that, between a refractive surface and a
diffractive surface in an optical system,

chromatic aberrations with respect to light rays of a certain reference wavelength are produced in opposite directions. Further, such diffractive optical element can provide an effect like an aspherical surface lens, by changing the period of the periodic structure thereof. Thus, it is very effective to reduce the aberration.

In the refraction, a single light ray is still a single light ray even after it is refracted. In the diffraction, as compared therewith, usually a single light ray is divided into light rays of different diffraction orders. In consideration of this, where a diffractive optical element is to be used in a lens system, it is necessary to determine the grating structure so that a light flux of a used wavelength region is concentrated to a single predetermined order (hereinafter, this will be referred to also as "design order"). If light is concentrated to a predetermined order, the intensity of light rays of any other diffraction orders becomes small. If the intensity is zero, it means that such diffraction light does not exist.

In order to accomplish the features described above, the diffraction efficiency of light rays at the design order must be sufficiently high throughout the whole used

wavelength region. If there are light rays of diffraction orders different from the design order, such light rays are imaged at a location different from the light of the design order.

5 Therefore, it results in unwanted light such as flare. Therefore, in an optical system having a diffractive optical element, it is very important to pay much attention to the spectral distribution of diffraction efficiency at the design order as well as the action of light rays of orders different from the design order.

10 Figure 13 shows a diffractive optical element formed on a certain surface. Figure 14 shows diffraction efficiency curves of this diffractive optical element, with respect to particular diffraction orders. In the following, each value of diffraction efficiencies corresponds to the proportion of the light quantity of individual diffraction light to the overall transmitted light, and it excludes reflection light at a grating interface, for example, to avoid complexity.

15 In Figure 14, the axis of abscissa shows the wavelength, and the axis of ordinate denotes the diffraction efficiency. The diffractive optical element shown in Figure 13 is designed so that it shows highest diffraction

efficiency with respect to a used wavelength region, at the first diffraction order (solid curve in Figure 14). Namely, the design order is first order. In Figure 14, diffraction

5 efficiencies at diffraction orders adjacent the design order (i.e. zeroth and second order lights around the first order) are also shown. It is seen from the drawing that, for the design order, the diffraction efficiency becomes highest at a

10 certain wavelength (hereinafter, "design wavelength"). At wavelengths other than this, the efficiency decreases gradually. Any decrease in the diffraction efficiency at this design order leads to diffraction light of other

15 orders and, thus, to flare. Particularly, where plural diffraction gratings are used, a decrease in the diffraction efficiency at a wavelength other than the design wavelength causes a decrease of transmission factor.

20 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application, Laid-Open No. 127322/1997 shows a diffractive optical element which is arranged to reduce the decrease of diffraction efficiency. Figure 15 shows this structure in which three different

25 materials and two different grating thicknesses are used with optimization. The elements are disposed in proximity at an even pitch

distribution, by which a high diffraction efficiency is accomplished throughout the whole visible wavelength region.

The diffractive optical element shown in Figure 15 has a layered sectional shape comprising an accumulation of three layers. By optimizing refractive indices and dispersion characteristics of the materials constituting these three layers and by optimizing the grating thickness of each element, high diffraction efficiency is provided.

Another example is shown in Figure 16 in which plural diffractive optical elements are combined. A better incidence angle characteristic is obtainable if the grating surfaces of the diffraction gratings face different directions.

In the diffractive optical element disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application, Laid-Open No. 127322/1997 or in the diffractive optical element shown in Figure 16 having grating surfaces facing in different directions, the plane connecting the tips or free ends of the grating is planar.

Figure 17 shows another example in which the grating shape of a diffractive optical element is formed upon a curved surface. While

the grating pitch or grating thickness of the structure is suggested, no specific discussion has been made with regard to combination of plural gratings. Where a diffractive optical element having a layered structure comprising plural diffraction gratings is formed on a curved surface, in accordance with conventional grating combination method, actually, the diffractive optical element on the curved surface can not be produced with a good precision on the basis of molding, for example. It is very difficult to assure the same performance as of a diffractive optical element of the same layered structure, being formed on a flat surface.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide a diffractive optical element by which at least one of the inconveniences described above can be avoided.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an optical system having such diffractive optical element incorporated therein, by which flare or the like can be suppressed effectively.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a

diffraction optical element made of at least two materials of different dispersions, and including at least two diffraction gratings being accumulated one upon another, wherein each

5 diffraction grating is formed on a curved surface of a substrate, and wherein a diffraction grating, of said at least two diffraction gratings, in which a curvature radius of the curved surface and a curvature radius of a grating surface in

10 a portion where a grating pitch is largest, have different signs, is one of said at least two diffraction gratings which has a smallest grating thickness.

In one preferred form of this aspect

15 of the present invention, said diffraction grating having a smallest grating thickness is structured so that an angle which is defined between the grating surface and a grating edge of that diffraction grating is obtuse more than

20 an angle which is defined between the grating surface and a normal to the surface at a position where a plane connecting grating free ends of the smallest-thickness diffraction grating and the grating surface intersect with each other.

25 The grating edge of the diffraction grating may be made in parallel to an optical axis.

The curvature of the plane connecting

the grating free ends may be approximately even,
in each diffraction grating of said at least two
accumulated diffraction gratings.

At least one of said at least two
5 diffraction gratings may be formed at an
interface of two different materials having
different dispersions.

Said at least two accumulated
diffraction gratings may be bonded with each
10 other in a non-grating region.

Said at least two diffraction gratings
may include at least one grating of a shape in
which a direction of the grating thickness is
different.

Said diffractive optical element may
15 be effective to improve a diffraction efficiency
of a predetermined order, over a whole visible
light region of a used wavelength.

There may be a wavelength included in
20 the used wavelength range which wavelength
satisfies the following relation:

$$\pm (n_{01}-1)d_1 \pm (n_{03}-1)d_2 \pm (n_{02}-1)d_2 = m\lambda_0$$

where n_{01} is a refractive index of the material
of a first diffraction grating with respect to
25 a wavelength λ_0 , n_{02} is a refractive index of the
material of a second diffraction grating with
respect to the wavelength λ_0 , n_{03} is a refractive

index of the material of a third diffraction
grating with respect to the wavelength λ_0 , d_1 and
 d_2 are thicknesses of the first and second
diffraction gratings, and m is a diffraction
5 order.

The substrate may have a lens function.

In accordance with another aspect of
the present invention, there is provided a
diffraction optical system including a
10 diffractive optical element as recited above.

In one preferred form of this aspect
of the present invention, said optical system is
an imaging optical system.

Said diffractive optical element may
15 be provided at one of a lens cemented surface and
a lens surface, or inside a lens.

Said optical system may be an
observation optical system.

Said diffractive optical element may
20 be provided at a side of a lens, constituting the
observation optical system, which faces an
objective lens side thereof.

These and other objects, features and
advantages of the present invention will become
25 more apparent upon a consideration of the
following description of the preferred
embodiments of the present invention taken in

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conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BREIF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure is a schematic view of a
5 diffraction lens according to a first embodiment
of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a schematic view showing
the sectional shape of diffraction gratings in
the first embodiment of the present invention.

10 Figures 3A and 3B are graphs,
respectively, for explaining diffraction
efficiencies of the diffractive optical element
in the first embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a schematic view showing
15 the sectional shape of diffraction gratings in
the first embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a schematic view for
explaining reproduction of a first diffractive
optical element, in accordance with the first
20 embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a schematic view of the
first diffractive optical element in the first
embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a schematic view of a
25 modified example of the first diffractive optical
element according to the first embodiment of the
present invention.

Figure 8 is a schematic view of a one-dimensional diffractive optical element according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

5 Figure 9 is a schematic view of a diffractive optical element according to a second embodiment of the present invention4.

10 Figure 10 is a schematic view of a diffractive optical element according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

 Figure 11 is a schematic view showing a photo-taking optical system according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

15 Figure 12 is a schematic view showing an observation optical system according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention.

 Figure 13 is a schematic view showing a conventional example of grating shape (triangular wave shape).

20 Figure 14 is a graph for explaining diffraction efficiencies in a conventional example.

25 Figure 15 is a sectional view showing the sectional shape of a conventional example of an accumulative diffractive optical element.

 Figure 16 is a sectional view showing the sectional shape of another conventional

example of an accumulative diffractive optical element.

Figure 17 is a sectional view showing the sectional shape of a conventional example of a diffractive optical element formed on a curved surface.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the attached drawings.

[Embodiment 1]

Figure 1 is a schematic view (including a front view and a side views) of a diffractive optical element according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The diffractive optical element 1 has a structure in which a first diffractive optical element 2 and a second diffractive optical element 3 are closely juxtaposed with each other. In Figure 1, as viewed in the direction of an optical axis, the diffraction gratings have a concentric grating shape such that it provides a lens function. Also, grating elements (diffraction gratings) 6, 7 and 8 are formed on a curved surface.

Figure 2 is a schematic view showing

the sectional shape of a portion of the diffractive optical element of Figure 1, being cut along a line A-A' in Figure 1. In Figure 2, diffraction gratings are illustrated while being much deformed in the grating depth direction.

Also, for better understanding, the grating pitch is reduced in the illustration. The diffractive optical element of this embodiment has such structure that it comprises a first diffractive optical element 2 having a diffraction grating 6 formed on the surface of a substrate 4 and a second diffractive optical element 3 having second and third diffraction gratings 7 and 8 formed on the surface of another substrate 5, wherein the first and second diffractive optical elements 2 and 3 are closely juxtaposed with each other with an air layer 9 being interposed therebetween. These layers function in combination, as a single diffractive optical element.

The surface 12 of the diffraction grating 8 which is on the opposite side of the grating surface 11 of the diffraction grating 8 is a curved surface where no grating is formed. It has a curvature radius effectually the same as that of a curved surface 15 of the substrate 5 where a diffraction grating is formed. Further,

in both of the substrates 4 and 5, the surface having a grating formed thereon and the other surface on the opposite side are curves surfaces. Thus, the substrate itself provides a dioptric lens function.

First, the diffraction efficiency of a diffractive optical element will be described.

Figure 13 shows an ordinary single-layer transmission type diffraction grating. In such diffraction grating, the condition for a largest diffraction efficiency with a design wavelength λ_0 is that: If the light flux is perpendicularly incident on the grating, the optical path difference between the peak and the trough of the diffraction grating should be equal to a product of the wavelength by an integer. Thus, it follows that:

$$(n_0 - 1)d = m\lambda_0 \quad (1)$$

where n_0 is the refractive index of the material of the diffraction grating with respect to the wavelength λ_0 , d is the grating thickness, and m is the diffraction order.

In the case of an accumulative diffractive optical element having two layers or more of diffraction gratings, basically what

described above applies to it. In order that all the layers function in combination as a single diffraction grating, in relation to each layer, the optical path difference between the peak and the trough of the diffraction grating defined at the interface of the adjacent materials is detected, and the structure is determined so that the combined optical path differences of all the layers become equal to the product of the wavelength by an integer. Therefore, in the case of the accumulative diffractive optical element shown in Figure 2, the condition for a largest diffraction efficiency when the light is perpendicularly incident on the diffractive optical element, is as follows:

$$\pm (n_{01}-1)d_1 \pm (n_{03}-1)d_2 \pm (n_{02}-1)d_2 = m\lambda_0 \quad (2)$$

where n_{01} is the refractive index of the material of the first diffraction grating with respect to the wavelength λ_0 , d_{02} is the refractive index of the material of the second diffraction grating with respect to the wavelength λ_0 , n_{03} is the refractive index of the material of the third diffraction grating with respect to the wavelength λ_0 , and d_1 and d_2 are grating

thicknesses of the first and second diffraction gratings, respectively. The diffraction gratings 7 and 8 have the same grating thickness d_2 . Here, as regards the diffraction direction, if diffraction in a direction below the zeroth order diffraction light (Figure 2) is taken as positive (positive diffraction order), the sign of increase/decrease of each layer in equation (2) is such that: the grating shape (diffraction gratings 6 and 7) in which the grating thickness increases from the above toward the below as illustrated is positive, while the grating shape (diffraction grating 8) in which the grating thickness increases from the below to the above is negative. Thus, the structure of Figure 2 can be expressed in terms of equation (2) as follows:

$$(n_{01}-1)d_1 + (n_{02}-1)d_2 - (n_{03}-1)d_2 = m\lambda_0 \quad (3)$$

Referring to specific examples, details will be described below.

First of all, the first diffractive optical element 2 has the following structure. As regards the material constituting the grating elements, the first diffractive optical element 2 uses an ultraviolet-ray setting resin ($n_d=1.635$

and $vd = 23.0$), and the grating thickness is 3.54 microns.

Similarly, the second diffractive optical element 3 has the following structure.

5 The second diffractive optical element 3 comprises second and third diffraction gratings 7 and 8. As regards the material constituting the grating elements, the second diffraction grating 7 is made of an ultraviolet-ray setting resin
10 RC8922 (trade name) ($nd = 1.5129$, $vd = 50.8$) available from Dainippon Ink Chemical Industry, Japan, and the third diffraction grating is made of an ultraviolet-ray setting resin HV1 (trade name) ($nd = 1.598$, $vd = 28.0$) available from ADELL
15 Co., Japan. The grating thickness is 19.5 microns.

Figures 3A and 3B show diffraction efficiencies of first-order diffraction light as well as zeroth-order light and second-order
20 diffraction light, both around the first-order diffraction light, in the structure described above. It is seen from these graphs that the first-order diffraction light maintains a high diffraction efficiency throughout the whole
25 visible wavelength region. Also, it is seen that the zeroth-order light and the second-order diffraction light are reduced as compared with

the conventional example shown in Figure 14.

Referring now to Figures 2 and 4, the shape in a case where a diffraction grating is formed on a curved surface in accordance with the present invention, will be explained in detail.

A structure in which a diffractive optical element such as described above is formed on a curved surface (hereinafter, "reference curved surface") having a curvature radius R , is considered. Also, a case where the grating surfaces 10 and 11 face in different directions such as shown in Figure 2, will be discussed.

In this example, the diffraction gratings are so formed that their grating surfaces face in different directions, such as shown in Figure 16, by which, as compared with the structure shown in Figure 17 wherein the grating surfaces face in the same direction, the variation of diffraction efficiency due to a change in incidence angle of incident light can be suppressed.

Further, the diffractive optical element shown in Figure 2 is so structured that the function of a positive diffractive lens is provided only by portions of three accumulated diffraction gratings, without using the curvature of the base surface on which the

diffraction grating is formed. Similarly, the first diffraction grating 6, by itself, provides a function of a positive diffractive lens. The second and third diffraction gratings 7 and 8 provide, by themselves, when combined, a function as a negative diffractive lens. Further, these three diffraction gratings, when disposed juxtaposed or closely contacted, provide a function of a positive diffractive lens, as described hereinbefore. In order that the structure as a whole functions as a single diffractive optical element, a curved plane 14 connecting the grating peaks of the first diffraction grating 6, a curved plane 12 opposite to the grating surface of the third diffraction grating, and a curved plane 13 connecting the grating peaks of the second and third diffraction gratings 7 and 8, all have substantially the same curvature radius. More exactly, these planes have the same curvature center. This means that, where the planes are considered in relation to convexity or concavity, one of the curved planes 13 and 14 is convex and the other is concave. In Figure 4, the curved plane 13 is convex and the cured plane 14 is concave.

In Figures 2 and 4, the first diffraction grating 6 comprises a positive

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diffraction lens formed on the curved plane 14. Further, the grating edge of the first diffraction grating 6 is defined so as to become perpendicular to the curved plane 14. Similarly, the second diffraction grating 7 comprises a positive diffraction lens formed on the curved plane 13. The third diffraction grating 8 is formed so as to cover in the grating elements of the second diffraction grating 7, such that the second diffraction optical element 2 can provide, only with its grating elements, the function as a negative diffraction lens. Also, the grating edges of the second and third diffraction gratings are made perpendicular to the curved plane 13.

Next, fabrication of a diffraction optical element having a structure according to the present invention will be explained.

From the standpoint of mass-production, it would be preferable to prepare a mold having a grating shape and, by using it, to reproduce a diffraction optical element on the basis of the molding. Where a molding process is used, it is necessary to separate a molded piece from the mold.

Figure 5 illustrates mold release, releasing a first diffraction grating 6 (Figure

4) from a mold 16. For release from the mold 16, the piece should be shifted in the direction of an optical axis O in the drawing. However, because the grating edge portion 15 is formed perpendicularly to the base curved surface, the motion is blocked. Thus, with this shape, the mold release in the optical axis direction is unattainable.

In consideration of this, as shown in Figure 6, the edge portion 15 of the diffraction grating is formed so as to become parallel to the optical axis. With such grating shape, mold release along the optical axis direction is enabled. In this case, an angle θ_1 is defined between the grating edge and a normal from the grating peak toward the curved plane 14. The angle θ_1 gradually increases as the grating rings are more remote from the optical axis.

Next, the influence of the grating shape such as shown in Figure 6 on the diffraction efficiency will be explained. Where the second diffractive optical element has a structure such as shown in Figure 2, if reproduction based on molding is considered, the shape is such that there is no inconvenience in the mold release even though the grating edge is perpendicular to the curved plane 13.

Actually, it is desirable to explain the diffraction efficiency as a diffractive optical element having combined first and second diffractive optical elements shown in Figure 6.

5 Since however the second diffractive optical element does not involve any shape change from the standpoint of fabrication, a qualitative explanation will be made on how the characteristic changes when the first
10 diffractive optical element solely changes from the Figure 2 shape to the Figure 6 shape.

The performance of a grating can be described in terms of the vector in the periodic direction of the grating and the component perpendicular to it. Thus, for simplification of
15 explanation, a shape in which the grating period vector is always placed in a certain direction will be considered here. The state that the grating period vector is always placed in a
20 certain direction means that the grating is formed on a flat plane. So, Figure 7 illustrates the shape in which the base curved plane 14 of the diffractive optical element of Figure 6 is bent into a flat plane. Forming the grating edge
25 in parallel to the optical axis as shown in Figure 6 is equivalent, in the case of Figure 7, to that the edge face of each grating tilts by θ_1 . If this

tilt is projected to the grating period direction,
the component Δp thereof is expressed by:

$$\Delta p = d_1 \cdot \tan \theta_1.$$

5

wherein d_1 is the grating thickness of the first
diffractive optical element. Therefore, as the
grating thickness is larger and the edge tilt
angle is larger, Δp becomes larger. Also, it is
10 known that, generally, as the proportion of Δp
to the grating pitch becomes larger,
deterioration in performance of a diffractive
optical element having an idealistic shape (the
edge is perpendicular to the grating period
15 pitch) becomes significant. Basically, This
applies to the accumulative type diffractive
optical element of this embodiment. Even when
combined with the second diffractive optical
element, if the performance of the first
20 diffractive optical element singly is
deteriorated, there occurs a corresponding
decrease of the performance. In order to
suppress Δp , it is necessary to keep the tilt angle
 θ_1 small, to make the grating thickness d_1 small,
25 or to make the grating pitch large.

Among theses options, making the
grating pitch large is equivalent to making the

power of the diffractive lens small. This leads to that, when the diffractive optical element of this embodiment is incorporated into an optical system, the effect of the diffractive lens is undesirably restricted. Similarly, making the tilt angle θ_1 small is equivalent to slowing the base curvature radius. This is not desirable since it results in restriction to the performance as an optical element. Thus, as regards the grating structure, a structure in which the grating thickness d_1 is kept small is desirable.

As described above, where the substrate on which a diffractive optical element is to be formed has a curved surface, the order of gratings which constitute the accumulative diffractive optical element may be appropriately set when a diffraction grating having a positive power is formed on a concave surface while a diffraction grating having a negative power is formed on a convex surface. More specifically, the grating thicknesses and signs (convex or concave) of diffractive optical elements constituting the accumulative diffractive optical element, as well as the sign of the substrate curved surface, are compared with each other. If there is a difference in sign as

described hereinbefore (for example, a convex diffraction grating is formed upon a concave surface), a smallest grating thickness may be chosen for that surface.

5 This corresponds to making the structure so that, in Figure 4, among curvature radii (x_2 and x_3 in Figure 4) of grating surface (first ring in the Figure 4 example) where the grating pitch of the diffraction grating becomes
10 largest, the curvature radius (x_3 in Figure 4) of the grating surface corresponding to the diffraction grating having a smallest grating thickness has a different sign as compared with that of the curvature radius (x_1 in Figure 4) of
15 the substrate.

 The foregoing description has been made with reference to a diffractive optical element in which the diffraction grating has a reference curved surface of a spherical surface
20 shape. However, the present invention is applicable also to a diffractive optical element in which the diffraction grating has a reference curved surface of an aspherical surface shape, a cylindrical surface shape, a toric surface
25 shape or any other surface shape.

[Embodiment 2]

In the first embodiment, the first and second diffractive optical elements 2 and 3 are disposed in close juxtaposition with each other. In this case, the relative position of the two diffractive optical elements 2 and 3 must be adjusted very precisely. In consideration of this, in a second embodiment of the present invention, as shown in Figure 9, two diffractive optical elements are bonded to each other at a non-grating region where no grating of the diffractive optical element is present. With this arrangement, if the assembling process up to the bonding is carried out in a clean environment such as a clean room, for example, adhesion of dust particles to the grating surface can be reduced significantly. Further, since there is no possibility of contact to the grating surface after the bonding, the assembling operation for incorporating the diffractive optical element into another optical system become much easier.

[Embodiment 3]

In the first and second embodiments described above, the diffractive optical element comprises first and second diffractive optical elements 2 and 3 disposed close to each other.

In the second embodiment, a three-dimensional error may be produced in respect to the relative position of the two diffractive optical elements. This needs a long time to accomplish relative alignment before the bonding. In the third embodiment, in consideration of it, as shown in Figure 10, there is a zone or location 18 defined in the non-grating region of the optical element 2, for example, which zone is effective to regulate the spacing in respect to the grating height direction. With this structure, the relative spacing in the grating height direction can be determined very precisely. Consequently, the alignment process is required only with respect to two-dimensional direction along the curved surface, and the therefore the operation becomes much easier.

Further, there is no possibility of mutual contact between the diffraction gratings during the alignment operation, which otherwise might cause deformation of grating free ends. The grating height regulating zone 18 of this embodiment may preferably be made as a unit with the grating, by using the same material as the grating, simultaneously when the diffraction grating is produced. This is desirable in respect to the precision and the cost.

Furthermore, where the substrate has a lens shape such as shown in Figure 1, adjustment may be done during the alignment adjustment operation so that any relative eccentricity between the two lenses is cancelled. This enables a good-performance diffractive optical element having a reduced eccentricity.

[Embodiment 4]

In the diffractive optical elements according to the first to third embodiments, the substrate and the diffraction grating are made of different materials. However, the present invention is not limited to this. The diffraction grating and the substrate are made of the same material, and they may be formed integrally. In the fourth embodiment, the grating is made of the same material as of the substrate. By this, the positional precision in relation to the substrate outside diameter and to the grating center is improved significantly. Alternatively, if the substrate is formed with a lens shape, the lens core of the substrate and the grating center can be aligned with each other very accurately. Therefore, in accordance with this embodiment, the optical-axis alignment precision for incorporating a diffractive

optical element into another lens is improved significantly. Thus, any degradation of aberration such as a decrease of imaging performance due to a caused eccentricity of the
5 element, can be reduced remarkably.

[Embodiment 5]

Figure 11 shows the structure according to a fifth embodiment of the present
10 invention.

Specifically, Figure 11 shows a section of a photo-taking optical system such as a camera, for example. In the drawing, denoted at 101 is a photo-taking lens which includes a
15 stop 102 and a diffractive optical element 1 of the present invention, disposed inside. Denoted at 103 is a film or a CCD, at an imaging plane.

With the diffractive optical element structure such as described, the wavelength
20 dependency of the diffraction efficiency is improved significantly. As a result, a high-performance photo-taking lens having small flare but having a high resolving power is provided. Also, since the diffractive optical
25 element can be produced easily, an inexpensive optical system suitable for mass-production of photo-taking lenses is accomplished.

In Figure 11, a diffractive optical element having a structure according to the present invention is provided at the bonding face of a front cemented lens. However, the present invention is not limited to this. The diffractive optical element may be provided at any other lens surface. Further, plural diffractive optical elements may be provided inside a photo-taking lens.

Although this embodiment concerns a photo-taking lens of a camera, the invention is not limited to this. Substantially the same advantageous effects are attainable when the diffractive optical element is applied to an imaging optical system to be used in a wide wavelength region, such as a photo-taking lens of a video camera, an image scanner, or a reader lens of a digital copying machine, for example.

[Embodiment 6]

Figure 12 shows the structure according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention.

Specifically, Figure 12 shows a section of an observation optical system such as a binocular, for example. Denoted in the drawing at 1 is an objective lens which comprises a

diffractional optical element. Denoted at 104 is a prism for accomplishing an image. Denoted at 105 is an eyepiece lens, and denoted at 106 is an evaluation plane (pupil plane). Denoted at 1
5 in the drawing is the diffractional optical element according to the present invention, and this is provided in order to correct chromatic aberration, for example, on the imaging plane of the objective lens.

10 With the structure of the diffractional optical element as described above, the wavelength dependency of the diffraction efficiency is improved significantly. As a result, a high-performance objective lens having
15 small flare but having a high resolving power at a low frequency is provided. Also, since the diffractional optical element can be produced easily, an inexpensive optical system suitable for mass-production of observation optical
20 systems is accomplished.

Although this embodiment concerns a diffractional optical element which is provided in a portion of an objective lens, the present invention is not limited to this. Substantially
25 the same advantageous effects are obtainable even when the diffractional optical element is provided at the surface of a prism or inside an eyepiece

lens. However, if it is provided at a side of the imaging plane 103, facing the object side, an effect of reducing chromatic aberration only in the objective lens is assured. Therefore, in the case of a naked-eye observation system, it is desirable to place a diffractive optical element at a side of the imaging plane 103, facing the objective lens.

Further, while this embodiment relates to a binocular, the invention is not limited to this. It can be applied to a telescope or an astronomical telescope, for example. Moreover, similar effects are obtainable with an optical type finder for a lens shutter camera or a video camera, for example.

In accordance with the embodiments of the present invention as described hereinbefore and with the structure described above, even in a case where a diffractive optical element is provided on a curved surface, unwanted decrease of the diffraction efficiency can be reduced. Thus, a grating shape best suited to provision, on a curved surface, of a diffractive optical element having a high diffraction efficiency throughout a wide wavelength region.

Particularly, a grating shape best suited to a case where plural gratings facing in different

directions are to be formed on a curved surface,
is accomplished. As a result of this, a high
diffraction efficiency of the same level as a
diffractive optical element formed on a flat
5 surface, can be maintained. Further, in respect
to fabrication, a molding process using a mold,
which is good for mass-production, can be used.

A structure in which two diffractive
optical elements are bonded with each other at
10 a non-grating region, may be used. This makes it
very easy to handle the diffractive optical
element. Further, it enables to provide a
diffractive optical element with small adhesion
of dust particles to the grating elements.

15 A structure in which a grating height
regulating section, may be provided for the
non-grating region. With this structure,
alignment of two gratings is required only in
respect to the grating ring direction. Therefore,
20 the assembling becomes much easier. Further, the
possibility of interference of gratings during
the alignment operation or the possibility of
deformation of the grating free ends is much
reduced.

25 The substrate and the grating element
of the diffractive optical element may be made
of the same material, and the substrate and the

diffraction optical element may be made integral.
In that occasion, the positional precision of the
substrate outside diameter and the grating center
and, if the substrate is a lens, the precision
5 of the substrate lens core and the grating center,
can be improved significantly. Thus,
deterioration of the imaging performance due to
eccentricity is reduced considerably, and a lens
system of good performance is provided.

10 The diffraction optical element of the
structure described above can be applied to a
photo-taking lens and, in that occasion, an
inexpensive and high precision photo-taking lens
is provided.

15 The diffraction optical element of the
structure described above can be applied to an
observation optical system and, in that occasion,
an inexpensive and high performance observation
optical system is provided.

20 While the invention has been described
with reference to the structures disclosed herein,
it is not confined to the details set forth and
this application is intended to cover such
modifications or changes as may come within the
25 purposes of the improvements or the scope of the
following claims.